

JIM STEPS OUT

Blaine Resigns His Portfolio

And Harrison Quickly Accepts It.

It Creates a Big Sensation

Among All Classes of Citizens.

Excitement at Minneapolis Is Intense.

Blaine Considered to Be in the Race.

He Will Take It if Nominated.

Both Sides Receive the News With Expressions of Satisfaction.—The Politicians Prepare to Take Advantage of It.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Like a thunderbolt from a sky of blue the resignation of James G. Blaine, secretary of state, and its prompt acceptance by the president, smote the politicians at the Capitol today. While the proceeding was not unexpected, yet its suddenness was a complete surprise to all. The official correspondence, as made public, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1892.
To the President:

I respectfully beg leave to submit my resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States, to which I was appointed by you on the 9th day of March, 1890. The condition of public business in the department of state justifies me in requesting that my resignation be accepted immediately.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1892.
To the Secretary of State:

Your letter of this date tendering your resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States has been received. The terms in which you state your desires are such as to leave me no choice but to accede to your wishes at once. Your resignation is therefore accepted.

Very respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Mr. Blaine's note was written at 12:45 and the president's reply was received by him at 1:55.

The words "Received five minutes of 2 o'clock" at the end of the president's reply to Secretary Blaine were written by Mr. Blaine on the copy furnished to the press.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT ACT.
The President Evicted No Sign of Nervousness.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretary Blaine resigned the portfolio of the state department shortly before 1 o'clock today. At that hour Mr. Blaine, private secretary to Mr. Blaine, with Mr. Blaine's resignation in his pocket, came into the room of Private Secretary Halford at the executive mansion and handed him a communication enclosed in an official envelope of the department of state.

Mr. Halford immediately without knowing its contents took it into the president's room, adjoining, and handed it to President Harrison, who was seated at his desk. He opened it, read the contents, which were in the handwriting of Mr. Blaine, written on the official paper of the department of state. The president did not, either in word or action, express any surprise, but handed the letter to Private Secretary Halford, who then for the first time, was made aware of its significant import. It was then a few minutes of 1 o'clock, the hour the president receives visitors in the east room. He descended the private staircase of the executive mansion and came into the east room, where he shook by the hand some two hundred people who had assembled there. He did not show the least nervousness or appear as if anything unusual had occurred. After the reception in the east room the president went to lunch as is his wonted custom. About 1:40 o'clock the president went to his desk again and taking up a sheet of official paper, headed "Executive mansion," indited the reply accepting Mr. Blaine's resignation as secretary of state. This letter was handed to Mr. Blaine in person, at his residence in Lafayette square, by Mr. Halford. It was then about 1:45 o'clock.

HARRISON AND MILLER CALL.

As soon as the resignation of Mr. Blaine had been accepted an official telegram was sent from the executive mansion to the several departments announcing the fact. Within a few minutes after 2 o'clock Attorney General Miller called and had an earnest talk with the president. Secretary Blaine arrived at Attorney General Miller's residence. He remained with the president for some time, and emerging from the president's room indited a number of telegrams, which were sent off from the executive mansion. The telephone, too, was kept busy with messages to the various departments. The news of Mr. Blaine's resignation created the most intense excitement throughout the city. Few persons would at first believe it. Mr. Blaine's estimate friends did not anticipate it and were perhaps more surprised than the general public, who have been unable to see how Mr. Blaine could remain in the cabinet, occupying the attitude to the republican nomination that he did. The news of Mr. Blaine's resignation was thrown down the gauntlet and that his resignation is a declaration that he is now an avowed candidate. The news of Mr. Blaine's resignation was given by the secretary himself to the press. In response to a summons by telephone, a representative of the United Press called at Mr. Blaine's residence at 2:40 and was handed a copy of the correspondence in a sealed envelope marked "important." Surmising its contents the reporter asked if there was anything to add, to which the reply was "nothing." Mr. Blaine looked well and walked up and down the library as if he felt the importance of the step he had taken. The letters themselves, though couched in tone, are utterly devoid of rhetorical flourish or expressions of regret and good wishes, the usual formal termination of such communications. They are as formal as the most ordinary business letters.

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RECEIVED AT MINNEAPOLIS.
It Was a Surprise to the Harrison Contingent.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4.—Chairman Clarkson was seen by a representative of the United Press immediately after the receipt of the telegram announcing the resignation of Secretary Blaine. Mr. Clarkson said the news was not unexpected.

"Is the resignation in connection with his candidacy before the convention?" was asked.
Mr. Clarkson nodded. "I know of no other reason," he said, "but I do not care to be quoted on the subject at all at present."

The Harrison men do not give up the battle. They were paralyzed when they heard the news from Washington, but they scout all suggestions that their candidate will withdraw from the race.

Gen. John G. New received the first news of Secretary Blaine's resignation while he was attending the meeting of the sub-committee of the national committee when the message was received. The news was sent to him, through his son, Harry New. The general hurried out of the committee room and drummed up some of President Harrison's friends for an immediate conference. To all of the Harrison men whom he met he told the news, saying that Harrison was in the fight to stay. The news spread quickly through the corridors of the hotel.

L. T. Michener of Indiana confirmed what General New said about the position of President Harrison. He said that Harrison would go before the convention and leave the delegates to determine who should be the nominee.
R. C. Kerens of Missouri, a Harrison delegate-at-large, but a warm friend of Secretary Blaine, looked troubled and shook his head.

"That means the severance of those two men," he said.
When asked what the effect would be in the convention, he said that it was a matter of grave consideration. He could not prophesy the outcome.

DEWEY STILL IN DOUBT.
The Doctor Thinks Harrison Will Be Nominated, But—

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4.—Chauncey M. Dewey sat in his room in the West hotel this afternoon and listened to the congratulations extended by a group of newspaper men to a representative of the United Press on the fact that it was the first source of the news of Mr. Blaine's resignation here.

"It is the most dramatic incident in the history of national conventions," said Mr. Dewey, speaking of the resignation of Mr. Blaine. "It is so dramatic that we must wait for the response from the country before we will know what the effect of it will be. The American people as a rule don't like surprises."

Responding to a question, Mr. Dewey said: "I am still for Harrison. I have always been a Blaine man. I accepted Mr. Blaine's letter as did all of the intimate friends who acted with him and for which he is entitled to credit. They then began to see what was best to do next. As Mr. Blaine refused to be a candidate. They made up their minds that the best thing to do was to renounce the president in one form or another. Most of them are committed to that policy. So far from that action being in hostility to Mr. Blaine, it was taken with the idea that the record of this administration was what any man—even Mr. Blaine—would have to run on. If Blaine had not written his letter there is no doubt in the world that we would all be for Mr. Blaine."

Answering a question, Mr. Dewey said that in the two hours' interview which he had with Mr. Blaine, and to which he had referred heretofore, "the president was discussed at length, but Mr. Blaine gave no intimation that he would be willing to accept the nomination." Some one asked Mr. Dewey if he thought the convention would be stamped for Blaine.
"The convention cannot be stamped," said Mr. Dewey positively. "When it is announced day by day for two weeks that the convention is to be stamped, every member of the convention is going to sit still and see who is going to run." Referring to the peculiarity of his own attitude in relation to Mr. Blaine, Mr. Dewey said with a laugh, "It is very funny to see the men who walked over me with hobnailed shoes and had the power to do it, some years ago because I was for Blaine now walking over me because they represent Blaine. I know by the size of the nails that they are the same shoes."

In reply to a question about Mr. Harrison's strength in the convention, Mr.

Dewey said: "I have reason to believe that Harrison had, this forenoon, as against the field, 550 votes. Of course, what effect on this number the direct candidacy of Mr. Blaine may have, no one man can tell. There will be only two names before the convention at any time. It will all be over on the first ballot."

Mr. Dewey said that if Mr. Harrison was renominated he thought Mr. Morton would have the second place on the ticket. If Mr. Blaine was nominated it would be Blaine and Alger.

HARRISON MEN CONFIDENT.

They Hold a Conference and Issue a Public Card.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a conference of the friends of President Harrison was called to be held in the Harrison headquarters, room 10, West hotel. Chauncey M. Dewey, D. M. Ramsdell, John R. Lynch, John C. New, L. T. Michener, Gen. Lewis Wallace, Senator Sawyer, ex-Senator Spooner, Chairman Goudy of the republican state committee of Indiana, the Hon. H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, the Hon. Thomas Carter, commissioner of the general land office, the Hon. Lewis McComas of Maryland, Charles E. Griffin of Indiana, ex-Congressman Mason of Illinois, the Hon. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, W. H. Robertson of New York, "Long" Jones of Illinois, Senator Felton and ex-Governor Gear of Iowa were among those present. Speeches were made by Mr. Spooner, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Jones and Mr. Dewey. The longest speech was made by Mr. Dewey. He said very plainly that



JAMES G. BLAINE.

he believed that the resignation of Mr. Blaine meant his candidacy for the nomination, that the friends of Mr. Harrison had nothing to do but make a straight out fight and that for his part he was willing to make the fight a factional one. They were battling for the success of the party, not of a man, and they must do what seemed to them for the best interests of the party. The other speeches were in the same vein. The meeting lasted a little more than an hour. At its conclusion the following statement was prepared and given out to the United Press:

"A conference was held this afternoon at the headquarters of the Indiana delegation, nearly every state and territory being represented. After a frank and full discussion the unanimous opinion was that Mr. Blaine's resignation as secretary of state would be a great benefit to the party. The committee on Monday."

Reports of Sub-Committees.

The reports of the sub-committees of the national committee in charge of the preliminary arrangements for the convention was then presented and adopted. On motion of Mr. Quay the committee then adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday afternoon. The sub-committee appointed to investigate and report on the right of the contestants to a place on the temporary roll of the convention, held a session lasting four hours, and then with the cases not all heard took an adjournment until 10 o'clock Monday morning. The following were disposed of: District of Columbia—The committee decided that Perry Carson and Andrew Gleason, the regular delegates were entitled to their seats. Maryland, Fourth District, Baltimore—Daniel L. Brinton and W. C. Clay, the regulars known as the Gary delegation were entitled to their seats. Indiana, twelfth district. The right of W. L. Penfield and R. P. Barr to seats was affirmed. South Carolina delegation-at-large, the regular delegates, were antagonized by a representation from a seceding composed only of whites. The regulars retained their seats. The sub-committee holding that the contestants did not represent the republican organization. The same point exactly was involved in the matter of the protest against the Texas delegation. The Texas delegation in this case further held that an organization which barred any man from membership or participation in its action on the ground of color could not be a republican organization. There was a departure from the general plan of procedure in the case of the sixth Kentucky district. Here the contestants, W. H. Bowen and C. H. Darling, were given the seats allotted on credentials to T. B. Mattingly and Michael Winstel. This was the only instance of the day where the contestants wholly won their case. The Mississippi delegation-at-large, headed by John R. Lynch, was antagonized by four republicans under James Hill, and colored of Jackson. The sub-committee concluded after hearing the statements to admit half of each delegation. So one colored and one white man on each delegation, it is said, will be given seats. The others taking their places with the alternates. The North Carolina delegation was postponed until Monday at 10 o'clock, and the sub-committee adjourned at 5:30 until that hour.

BLAINE EXPLAINS IT.

He Says He Resigned to Escape Calumny and Reproach.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In an interview with Secretary Blaine late this afternoon he said that his resignation was not occasioned by the near approach of the republican nominating convention and would not effect his action to the slightest extent. The question of his candidacy or the acceptance of a proffered nomination because of the constant discussion of his name in connection with the presidential nomination; to this was added the annoyance of sensational rumors constantly placed in circulation

an indication of the relative strength of the Harrison and anti-Harrison forces. This is generally considered to mean that neither side was sure of a majority, although both claimed to be in control, the anti-Harrison men asserting that they outnumbered their opponents two to one. The adjournment of 1 o'clock without touching upon the matter of temporary organization vindicated the accuracy of the "tip" circulated early in the day to the effect that nothing of importance or general interest would be devoted to the consideration of the claims of the contesting delegations. Chairman Clarkson called the committee to order and J. Stott Fassett, secretary, was in his chair. There were six states and one territory not represented, either in person or by proxy. The absent members were Calais, Hamill of Colorado, Manley of Maine, Cheney of New Hampshire, Flynn of Oklahoma, Hooker of Vermont, and Cavanaugh of Washington. The first business was to arrange the roll of the previous session, was to arrange the roll of uncontested delegates and to refer the contesting delegations to sub-committees for investigation of, and a report upon their claims. The contestants were reported by the delegates chosen are Ridge, Passcoe and John S. Banister. Mr. Myerson of New Mexico moved that a recommendation be made to the committee on credentials that six delegates be admitted from the territory. The motion prevailed with thirty-four yeas and one nay. The names of four additional delegates thus recommended for admission are Nicolás Gollies, Juano Whitmore, Tranquilino Luna, Miguel Otero.

The matter of disposing of the contest for hearing was then considered and it was decided to hear all, save the Alabama and Utah cases, to a sub-committee of seven, the expected contest each to be submitted to a committee of three. The committees were named by Chairman Clarkson as follows: General—Messrs. Quay, New, Fessenden, Scott, Hansbrough, Clayton and Hyde on Alabama; Messrs. Brady, Conger and Filley on Utah; Messrs. Warrin, Leland and Hobart. The first named committee was anti-administration four to three. The second committee was two to one against Harrison and the Utah committee are all Harrison men. The sub-committees were instructed to hear the various contestants and report to the full committee on Monday.

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ALGER GETS A BOOM.

His Prospects Brighten as the Convention Approaches.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4.—General Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press and ex-minister to Russia and one of the original Blaine men, tonight said Blaine's resignation signified a fight to the finish. Senator Quay's resignation removed the only argument that had any weight; that it was not certain that Mr. Blaine would accept the nomination. As to its effect upon the convention, Secretary Blaine's nomination was practically assured; that Quay had no doubt at any time.

A life-size crayon sketch of Secretary Blaine suddenly made its appearance in one of the national committee rooms located in the United Press building had announced the fact of his resignation.

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

No Expression or Intimation of Its Preference.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4.—The meeting of the republican national committee called for this morning at 11 o'clock passed off without a vote being taken on any question which would serve as

an indication of the relative strength of the Harrison and anti-Harrison forces. This is generally considered to mean that neither side was sure of a majority, although both claimed to be in control, the anti-Harrison men asserting that they outnumbered their opponents two to one. The adjournment of 1 o'clock without touching upon the matter of temporary organization vindicated the accuracy of the "tip" circulated early in the day to the effect that nothing of importance or general interest would be devoted to the consideration of the claims of the contesting delegations. Chairman Clarkson called the committee to order and J. Stott Fassett, secretary, was in his chair. There were six states and one territory not represented, either in person or by proxy. The absent members were Calais, Hamill of Colorado, Manley of Maine, Cheney of New Hampshire, Flynn of Oklahoma, Hooker of Vermont, and Cavanaugh of Washington. The first business was to arrange the roll of the previous session, was to arrange the roll of uncontested delegates and to refer the contesting delegations to sub-committees for investigation of, and a report upon their claims. The contestants were reported by the delegates chosen are Ridge, Passcoe and John S. Banister. Mr. Myerson of New Mexico moved that a recommendation be made to the committee on credentials that six delegates be admitted from the territory. The motion prevailed with thirty-four yeas and one nay. The names of four additional delegates thus recommended for admission are Nicolás Gollies, Juano Whitmore, Tranquilino Luna, Miguel Otero.

It Is Thought That a Dark Horse Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A gentleman who is ordinarily considered as close to Mr. Blaine was greatly surprised when told the news an hour or so after its announcement. It was taken to indicate that Mr. Blaine had not consulted many of his friends.



PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The effect of Mr. Blaine's resignation upon the situation at Minneapolis is eagerly canvassed. Friends of Mr. Harrison are confident that Blaine's resignation signifies a fight to the finish. In an interview Secretary Blaine expressed the fear that if either is nominated the friends of the other will be too sore to go actively into the campaign, and say that it will be necessary to choose some other man upon whom both sides can unite. In an interview Secretary Blaine said: "Secretary Blaine's resignation does not change the situation in the least. I still think Mr. Harrison will be renominated. Mr. Blaine does not declare that he is a candidate, and until he withdraws his name I do not think it would be justice to Mr. Blaine to say that his withdrawal from the cabinet is equivalent to a declaration that he is a candidate. I do not construe his action in that way."

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

The Only Argument Against Blaine Knocked Out.

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ALGER GETS A BOOM.

His Prospects Brighten as the Convention Approaches.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4.—General Alger is nearer the presidency tonight than ever before. His chances are wholly contingent on the failure of the Blaine boom to continue its present gain. Should the Blaine managers become convinced on Monday that the resentment of the Harrison men at being outwitted and overborne will prove a too dangerous element of discord in the convention and afterward in the election, they will offer Alger as a compromise between the extremes of anti-Harrisonism and anti-Blainism. Clarkson, who loves Blaine a little more than he does Harrison, and loves Alger much more than either, is the author of the scheme. But the suggestion does not argue any weakening of confidence in the Blaine cause. Something new wholly unexpected must develop to cause the upliding of the little Michigan general and the abandonment of the agreed plan for Blaine's nomination. That plan remains unchanged. Mr. Blaine will not be nominated in the convention and his word, as given in the Clarkson letter, will not be violated. He will simply receive the votes of delegates from the states at the top of the roll. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado and Connecticut will vote for Blaine and then Colonel Clarkson will stand up in the convention and read the February letter. The letter will be placed on file and the voting will proceed until the nomination is achieved, without a speech, by the votes of the delegates.

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Blaine had been urged to write another letter, he stopped and said:

"It was his friends that did that."

When the reading was finished the only comment was that of McComas, who said:

"Well, that doesn't sound very serious."

Mr. Michener looked at Mr. New and Mr. New at Mr. Michener, then Mr. Michener said:

"I think we don't care to say anything about this tonight, do we John?"

Mr. New shook his head vigorously.

"We are much obliged to the United Press," said Mr. Michener, "but we would rather not say anything tonight."

and so the interview ended. The Blaine interview was shown to Mr. Platt and Senator Hancock by the United Press reporter a few minutes later. Mr. Platt read it in silence and then said that he had nothing to say. Mr. Hancock said that it was a "queer interview."

In response to a question if he thought it sounded quite like Mr. Blaine, he said, "It looks so to me."

Messrs. Clarkson and Felley, who had been in attendance upon the Blaine conference, heard the interview through in silence and then Mr. Filley said: "That is a very interesting statement. It sounds quite like Mr. Blaine."

"Does it make any difference in his relation to the nomination?"

"Will, I should say it did," replied Mr. Filley with evident satisfaction.

"You see he is not writing any letters declining the nomination," Mr. Clarkson said nothing to this, but smiled his approval.

Foraker to Nominate Him.

After the receipt of the news of Mr. Blaine's resignation there were numerous consultations of the advocates of the nomination of the ex-secretary of state, but they did not eventuate in anything definite until past 10 o'clock tonight. It had been impossible previous to that hour to assemble the leaders owing to their separation by previous engagements, but at 10:30 they gathered in the rooms of the national committee. There were present those at the conference in the afternoon at who calculated that President Harrison would have 473 votes in the convention and the opposition 551 besides those who have arrived today. These included ex-Senator Platt, ex-Governor Foraker, Senators Teller, Wolcott and Shoup and others. They remained in conference until 12:15. As they separated a reporter accosted Clarkson and Filley and asked if any line of action had been decided upon. "There has," said Mr. Filley, and he referred the reporter to Mr. Clarkson for further answers, whereupon Mr. Clarkson made the following statement: "At a conference of the friends of Mr. Blaine, representing every state and territory in the union, it had been decided formally to place his name before the convention and ex-Governor Foraker will make the principal speech. It has been a question whether his name should be allowed to come in a roll call without previous announcement or be put before the convention by oration. The latter plan has been agreed upon by the better way, and the duty devolves upon Governor Foraker of making the speech."

"Who will make the second speech?"

"That has not yet been decided upon," was the response.

Harrison Says Al's Service.

As ex-Senator Platt passed through the lobby in company with Senators Hancock and Washburn, on their way to the latter's residence to spend the night, he reported Mr. Clarkson's announcement with the addition that Governor Foraker would make the presentation "with authority." At the hour the corridors and headquarters were practically deserted and the great body of delegates and visitors will learn of this startling change in the Blaine program when they read it in the papers in the morning.

There were a few gentlemen still in the business rooms of the Indiana delegation and they learned of the action of the conference.

When a reporter for the United Press entered to ask what they thought of it, "It suits us first-rate," said Mr. Michener. "We know now just exactly what we have to meet. Colonel New was more explicit and emphatic. There will be no nomination in that committee before the Thursday afternoon. Then we will re-nominate President Harrison on the first ballot. By that time the sentiment of the masses of the republican party will have permeated and enthused the convention. By operation, too, President Harrison will have not less than fifty votes more than he has now, but we don't need them."

Mr. New received a telegram from President Harrison to the effect that Secretary Blaine's resignation has no significance and that everything was serene in Washington, and requesting that his friends be informed of the situation and assured that there is no reason why they should be alarmed.

WALLACE MAKES A SPEECH.

He Extols the Virtues of Harrison to the Enthusiasm.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4.—State headquarters have been opened in a number of places by the advance guards of the state delegations. The Blaine headquarters in the Lumber Exchange building was opened, and everything was in readiness for the coming of the delegates and tonight was crowded with the friends and followers of the ex-secretary of state. A meeting of the Iowa delegation was held this evening nineteen delegates answering to their names.

After adjournment Solicitor Hepburn stated that seventeen of those present had declared themselves in favor of President Harrison's re-nomination, while two were for Blaine. Of the seven absent ones it was said that five were for Harrison and two for Blaine.

The peaceful gathering was over the crowd of last night has been dissipated tonight by an army of local shooters which is making the air ring with cries of "Blaine" and "Harrison."

At intervals some one in the thick of the crowd starts the cry of "Blaine!" it is taken up by a hundred voices and a hundred more start the opposition cry "Harrison!"

"There is no ill feeling. The shooters grin as they shout and if they punch each other it is in good nature. The reaction given by the Indiana delegation detracted attention for a time from the crowd in the corridor. For more than two hours in the evening a constant stream of visitors poured into one of the dining rooms of the hotel, where the reception was given."

General Wallace Responds.

After the music had ceased there were vociferous calls on Gen. Lew Wallace for a speech. He responded as follows:

"I am not a politician. I am a candidate for no office. I hold no place of honor or trust, therefore I cannot understand why you want me to speak unless it is you think that I represent President Harrison. If I had a theme to choose I would not know a better one. I have known him all his life, not distantly, not as a neighbor, but as his most intimate friend. I am here as a test of my own knowledge that he is eminently the man most fitted to succeed as president of the United States. He is a man in every sense of the word, an honest man, a conscientious man, one of those few men capable of being president of the United States, secretary of state, (Chief) secretary of war, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, and in the absence of the supreme judges the very best in the land [Renewed cheers]. Now, if you please, will you nominate President Harrison. [Load cheer of "yes" and cheers.] I ask that first of the Indiana delegation."

present, then I will ask you who are here from other states, will you elect President Harrison? [Load cheer of "yes" and cheers.]

Senator Hancock, ex-Congressman Billy Mason, Ex-Senator Evans of Tennessee and others also made ringing speeches for Harrison amid a score of great enthusiasm.

Ex-Senator Platt in an interview today said that he said it from Mr. Blaine's own lips that he would accept the nomination if it were offered to him.

LOCAL BLAINE TALK.

The Hotels and Public Places Filled With Blaine.

Blaine's resignation was the one absorbing topic of conversation at the hotels last night. It even supplanted "how talk" at the Morton house. The prevailing opinion was that the resignation of Mr. Blaine would surely give him the nomination and that his re-nomination would be "just the stuff" of which the administration is made and others also made ringing speeches for Harrison amid a score of great enthusiasm.</